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CONFIDENCE RENEWED

Opening Wall Street Prices Showed Large Advances.

SOME EXTREME REBOUNDS

Potent Factors Brought About the Improvement.

620,000 SHARES IN FIRST HOUR

Reaction Carried a Few Active Stocks From One to Five Points-Further Forced Liquidation.

Certain influences contributed to restoring confidence in a measure to Wall street operations today, and prices opened at marked advances over vesterday's closing. However, the fluctuations were wide and a reaction carried some of the active stocks back from one to five points. Supporting measures were persisted in, and there were some notable recoveries. When it became known that clearing house sheets of exchange members had gone through successfully and the determined support was seen to be effective, the recovery gained renewed force. Prices rose above the previous level, and gains were extended in many of the

NEW YORK, March 15.-First prices in the stock market showed a large advance from yesterday's close. Union Pacific opened at 130, or 51/2 above last night; St. Paul was up 61/2, and Northern Pacific 5%. Reading opened with sales of 15,000 from 102 to 104, an advance of 9 to 11 points from last night.

Nervousness and excitement prevailed in the financial district previous to the opening of business at the stock exchange today, owing to the consequences to be dreaded from the slaughter of prices yesterday. The ion of the market itself was eagerly awaited to show any change in conditions

over night convulsive rebound in opening prices showed the result of protective measures adopted over night and of the scramble among shorts to cover which was precipitated by these developments. The first buoyant upward flight of prices was immediately taken advantage of to resume the selling of stocks, and prices began to crumagain in a manner which aroused the feeling of uneasiness prevalent yesterday. Fluctuations were very wide and feverish for a time below the opening level, but without all of the opening gains being sac-

The extreme rebounds at the opening reached, in Reading, 11 points; Delaware and Hudson, 12%; Amalgamated Copper, 9; Sugar, 8%; St. Paul, 7%; Smelting, 7; Louisville and Nashville, 6%; Union Pacific, Northern Pacific and Missouri Pacific, 6; New York Central and Great Northern Ore certificates, 51/2; Pennsylvania, 51/4; Balti-more and Ohio, Northwestern and Anaconda, 5; Atchison and Canadian Pacific, 412; Great Northern preferred, 4, and many others up to three points.

Buoyant Rise in London. These extreme gains at the opening

brought prices up closely to the London parity. This buoyant rise in London was the prime factor in lifting prices here. Sentiment was somewhat reassured also by several other news developments The orders issued by the Secretery of the

Treasury after the market closed yesterday gave hopes of relief from the money although considerable sion was shown in the opinions held as to great the effects of these measures would be. Previous responses to offers for redemption of government bonds had been so light as to leave a question of the response in this case, although the offer in-sures full return on the bonds to their maturity on July 1.

It was hoped that the large disbursements falling due today of dividends and interest would cause a prompt return to the money markets of funds tied up in preparation for these disbursements. In the same way it was expected that payments of subscriptions on new stocks and railroad notes would be redeposited with the banks and become immediately available in the money

A More Potent Factor.

An even more potent factor in establishing some renewal of confidence was the belief, founded on published reports, that large banking and financial interests had been in conference over night in regard to the situation and come to a determination to adopt protective measures for supporting prices. Satisfaction was felt that no failures had resulted from yesterday's violent unsettlement, and over the general testimony of bankers that they saw no signs of unsoundness in the banking situa-tion or the condition of credits. The com-pletion of the clearing of brokers' sheets through the stock exchange clearing house was looked for, however, with keen at-

The reaction from the opening carried Reading back five points, and some of the other most active stocks three to points. In a few stocks there was evi-dence of further forced liquidation, the Rock Island stocks and the Mackays fall-ing away sharply to below last night. Supporting measures were persisted in, and the wild fluctuations of the first dealings

showed a narrowing tendency.

The first hour's business amounted to Shortly after 11 o'clock it was stated that the clearing house sheets of the exchange

members had gone through without dif-ficulty. This was adopted as an indication that no failures would be announced Call money loaned at 15 per cent shortly

Buying on Large Scale Renewed.

The buying was renewed on a large scale all through the list, when the effectiveners of the support was demonstrated. The news that the clearing house sheets had all gone through without any failure helped to restore confidence. Before noon such gains were recorded as to carry prices above the previous level.

Trading by noon approximated 1,000,000 shares. Business fell off after midday, with the advance in call loans to 15 per cent. The banks and brokers generally reported an all-round demand for odd lots of the better class of securities by small investors. Call money declined to 12 per cent before I

Several of the less prominent members of the stock exchange were helped out of their financial difficulties today, according to re-ports current in conservative quarters.

e Evening Sta

No. 16,973.

WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY, MARCH 15, 1907-TWENTY-FOUR PAGES.

TWO CENTS.

a few loans had been closed out today be-cause of inability of the brokers to respond to calls for additional collateral. Sales of stocks at 1:30 o'clock were esti-mated at 1:300,000 shares. Call money was then quoted at 7 per cent.

ROCKEFELLER'S VIEWS.

Decline in Stocks Just as Much a Mystery to Him. NEW YORK, March 15.-In response to

an inquiry from the Associated Press, Mr. William Rockefeller said: "The present astonishing decline in the values of securities is as much a mystery to me as it can be to any one. I know that public confidence has been disturbed, but I do not think that it should have been in any such measure as to justify so great a fall in prices. With genuine overwhelming

prosperity throughout the country there certainly seems no adequate reason for it. As for myself and my associates, our faith in the future of the country has not been shaken at all, and we have been buyers and not sellers throughout the past ten days. Throughout these troubles we have done and are doing all we can to restore and maintain public confidence. It is very clear to me that the people who are throwing away their securities at panic prices will sorely regret within the next six

CHICAGO NOT WORRIED. Bankers Call Market Slump a New York Affair.

CHICAGO, March 15,-Characterizing the slump in the stock market as a New York affair, and declaring that the agitation relative to the railroads has had little to do with the Wall street panic, Chicago bankers yesterday asserted that they were not troubled over the outlook, and that Chicago and the middle west would be in no wise There was manifest among the bankers,

with perhaps one or two exceptions, no alarm or misgivings. The consensus of opinion was that the rate for money in Chicago, 6 per cent, would not be lifted; that there are millions in reserve here which can be utilized, and that the country one other idea of special interest was also expressed. It was that the "bumping of the speculators" out east will do the na-tion as a whole good. The local men of finance consider the bottom has about been reached in the Wall street slump, and that stocks, instead of being too low at their new figures, are gradually approaching a fair

James H. Eckels, president of the Commercial National Bank, was one of the financiers who looked on the situation with some pessimism. He claimed, however, that there is too much agitation, and that the great railroads are being unnecessarily as-

James B. Forgan, president of the first National Bank, did not go quite so far, but said he felt that the wave of antagonism against the railroads may have had as much to do with the stock market slump as any other single influence.

Other bankers were not of the same feel-They claimed stocks had be tumbling for weeks, and that this was the culmination; that it was well to clear the atmosphere occasionally, and to take a leson from the hard run of fortune is apt to

OXFORD VS. CAMBRIDGE. Both Crews Ready of Annual Boat

Race Tomorrow.

PUTNEY, England, March 15.-The Oxtake part in the annual boat race from Putney to Mortlake, which will be started at 3 o'clock tomorrow afternoon, wound up their training this morning with brief padat 4 to 1 on, but both crews are above the average of university "eights," and the Oxonians improved so rapidly after they

race appears to be assured. The Cambridge crew was ambitious to beat all previous records and intend to row against the clock as well as against their opponents, with the object of lowering the cord, eighteen minutes forty-seven sec onds, over the course, about four and a quarter miles, established by Oxford in 1893 and equaled by Cambridge in 1900.

first appeared on the river here that a good

TRAINMEN KILLED IN WRECK. Two Others Seriously Injured in Ditching of Erie Train.

MEADVILLE, Pa., March 15 .- The second section of freight train No. 75 on the Erie railroad was ditched six miles east of this place early today and Engineer R. D. Logan and a brakeman were killed. Sevefal other trainmen were seriously injured. The train was composed of two engines and twenty-one freight cars. It was running at a fast rate of speed when the cross beam on the forward engine dropped to the track, derailing the train. The entire train was

LOUISVILLE STRIKE ENDED. Street Car Service Resumed-Agree-

ment Reached Last Night. LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 15 .- Car serv ice, which was interrupted last Sunday morning by the strike of the street railway employes, was resumed today on all

The old employes returned to work in accordance with the agreement reached last night between the officials of the company and the men.

LOCAL OPTION FOR KENTUCKY. Nearly the Entire State to Shut Out

the Saloon. Special Dispatch to The Star. LEXINGTON, Ky., March 15 .- With the possible exception of Jefferson, Fayette. Kenton, Campbell, McCracken and Daviess countles the whole state of Kentucky will probably be under the local option law within another year. The reason for the countles named remaining in the "wet" column is that they contain cities of more than 20,000 people-enough saloon adherents to successfully combat any efforts at local option. There are 119 counties in Kentucky, and already between 95 and 100 are

under local option law. The great distilleries that have helped to make the state famous have not been run ning full time this year, and several have been abandoned. The latest county to vote local option is Madison county, the home of Senator James B. McCreary and birth-place of ex-Gov. David R. Francis of Mis-

Goldfield Labor Troubles. GOLDFIELD, Nev., March 15 .- Last

night the citizens of Goldfield organized to fight the Industrial Workers of the World. Every mine and every store will be closed indefinitely after 12 o'clock today. It is employ any worker who is a member of the Industrial Workers of the World. It has also been determined to back up the American Federation of Labor in its effort to organize the local trades. The citizens have appointed 100 seconds. The citizens deal, it is said in official circles that it agreed that no person in Goldfield shall



MARSE HENRY ABROAD.

Speculation on Outcome of National and State Crusade.

FAR-REACHING INFLUENCE

ford and Cambridge crews which are to Roads on the Eve of Future Develop-

ment.

dles. The Cambridge men are the favorites PRESIDENT IS LOOKED TO

To Give Word as to Future Moves to Regulate Traffic - Recent

Slump in Market.

The political and legislative sharps are What threatened to be a dull spring and at the jump off. tedious and prosy summer are now roseate with promise of a most lively and interesting discussion, fraught with the deepest importance to the industrial and political in terests of the country. Indeed, public attention is likely to be aroused to an unusual degree from the fact that the public pock-

etbook is concerned, as the question affects investors of all classes. President Roosevelt will be the central figure of this new controversy and discussion. He will be in the limelight every min ute as it flashes and his name will be or every one's lips as they ask "What will Roosevelt do with the railroads? What legislation will he recommend next year? What will be the outcome of the crusades against the railroads by national and state au-

Far-Reaching Influence.

There is thought to be no doubt that the railroads of the country are on the eve of developments in state and national legislafederal government is not done with its task of regulating and controlling of them, while the state legislatures are just getting a taste of blood. As frequently pointed out, the railroads are more fearful of aggression from the states than control by the government, but they are keeping a wary eye upon

the latter proposition also.

The fears and hopes of the railroads may be classified mainly as follows: They fear the federal government will try to attack present system of capitalization and establish a connection between freight trophe would have resulted had the fall rates and capitalization. They hope the federal government can, under the guise of protecting interstate commerce, force the states to keep hands off the roads to a considerable degree.

President Roosevelt is looked to by the

public, it is said, to give the word for fu-ture moves to regulate the roads. Back of him stands a host of ambitious politicians in every state, ready to reinforce his efforts, and, if necessary, go them one better. The public will have to differentiate be-tween the public-spirited and the merely selfish politicians, and that effort will keep the public busy for awhile.

Incensed Against Railroad Management.

All outcroppings of public opinion appear to indicate that the country at large is very much incensed against railroad management, and very suspicious of the game as it lies. Harriman's conduct of "high financing" of railroads is held sponsible for this suspicion, and the difficulty the public is now experiencing in securing adequate accommodation of freight traffic creates the complaint. There is much comment in Washington

over the fizzling out of the efforts to get the eastern railroad magnates in confer-ence with the President and the simulta-neous announcement that he has invited

point. Gov. Deneen and his attorney general are expected to give their views on that subject.

In Washington there is deep and general

interest in the whole matter, arising from the close affiliation of financial, political that all these interests are bound up in the cuteome of future developments. This Foraker Employed Agent in the week's even's in Wall street were followed with keenest attention in Washington. This city is a considerable investor in securities, and there is a large speculative element

Big Brokers' Offices Thronged.

Yesterday it was noticed that all the big brokers' officers uptown were thronged with spectators watching the blackboards as the fluctuations of the market were recorded New York tried to raise some ready cash in Washington, but the local institutions were chary of giving up, and it is said were loath to loan money at home even upon good security to support margins in the

Today equally as much interest was manifested in the local brokers' offices, but this time by a different element. The "bargain hunters" were out in force, ready to snar up some of the standard stocks that had touched abnormally low figures. When the the quotations on the stock exchange in They growled in disappointment when Reading, in a 15,000-share purchase, opened the ball with an advance of 10 points, and The political and legislative sharps are Pennsylvania, Steel, Copper and other cheering up and taking heart of courage. stocks showed from 3 to 6 points advance

DUMA HALL WRECKED

SESSION OF RUSSIAN PARLIA-MENT NOT DELAYED.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 15 .- The ceiling of the hall in the Taurida Palace, where the lower house of parliament meets, collapsed at 6 o'clock this morning and caused widespread wreckage among the seats be-

Though many rumors were circulated to the effect that the fall of the ceiling was the result of a plot to interfere with the meeting of parliament its purely accidental character was clearly established. An examination showed that the nails and other fastenings binding the ceiling to the rafters had not been replaced since the time of upon their future. It is evident that the Catherine II and broke under the extra weight of the new decorations. The entire section of the plastering and lathing cova small portion of the right fell to the floor, thirty feet below. A few heavy beams and timbers were affected, but the regular structure of the roof was not injured.

Escape of the Opposition. The aggregate weight of the ceiling material was so great that in its fall it twisted the massive bronze electroliers in such a way as to indicate that a terrible catasoccurred a few hours later, during the session of the house. The places occupied by the president and ministers were not touched, but it was judged that few members of the center party or of the left would nave escaped death or serious injury. It was at first thought that it would be necessary to abandon today's session of the house, but President Golovin, after a hasty consultation with the party leaders and an inspec-tion of the available rooms, ordered chairs to be placed in the rotunda at the entrance of the palace and the session began with scarcely half an hour's delay. The lower house will continue to hold its sessions in the rotunda until the big hall

AGAINST BANKER WALSH. Federal Court Rules on His Demurrer.

CHICAGO, March 15 .- Judge Anderson, in the federal court today, sustained the demurrer filed by the attorneys of John R. Walsh, the former president of the Chicago National Bank, to twenty-two counts in the indictment charging Walsh with misuse of the funds of the bank, and overruled the demurrer to the remaining counts, 160 in number.

In making his decision Judge Anderson declared that twenty-two of the counts in

Brownsville Inquiry.

LOOKED UP THE TESTIMONY

His Course Approved by His Associates.

FERGUSON'S CASE DISCUSSED

Series of Interesting Colloquies at' This Morning's Meeting of Senate Military Affairs Committee.

The Senate committee on military affairs experienced one of its most interesting hearings today. Its investigation into the Brownsville affray of last August has never had more novelty, both in respect to the colloquies between senators and the testimony given, than was the case at this morning's session, which was continued uninterruptedly until after 1 o'clock.

The interesting colloquies between senators on the committee occurred after a series of questions by Senator Foster relating to the activity of a man name. Ferguson in connection with the gathering of testimony. Ferguson had been in communication with some of the witnesses, and while Corporal John G. Rinnel of Company M, 26th Regiment, was on the stand it developed that Ferguson had offered to act as guide for Rinnel about the Capitol. Senator Foster was driving in one question after another, apparently for the purpose of showing that Ferguson was tampering with the witnesses. Just at this point Senator Foraker in

terrupted and, with some show of feeling, asked the witness whether he knew how he came to be subpoenaed to appear before the committee. He replied that he did not Ferguson's Activity Explained.

Then Senator Foraker gave a full explanation concerning Ferguson's activity, which proved to be entirely satisfactory to every-body and which closed the discussion on the subject after an interchange of statements made by several senators. "Mr. Ferguson was requested by me."

said Senator Foraker, "to ascertain what certain people, whose names were given me in an anonymous letter as people who had information that would be valuable, did know about this affair. Ferguson went to Brownsville at my own expense and ascertained by making inquiries all that I wished to know, and then I subpoenaed these wit-Turning to the witness on the stand, Sen-ator Foraker asked: "You do not remem-

ber seeing him in Brownsville?"
"No sir, I do not." "No sir, I do not."

"If anybody suspects the manner of conducting this investigation and the handling of witnesses here," said Senator foraker, "I would like to take the stand and make an explanation

Senator Overman stated that it was known that the Constitutional League had been very diligent about this matter, and that it was in evidence that affidavits taken by a member of that league did not, in fact, represent the views of the men whose affidavits they purported to be. Senator Foraker said that it was also true that affidavits taken by officers aid not in some cases correctly represent the views of the men who made them.

Foraker's Course Approved. Senator Overman said that it was perfectly evident that Senator Foraker had a right to do just what he had acknowledged having done. He was sure that nobody

would question that right.

"Now let us settle another matter-is the indictments failed to properly declare that there was any conversion of the money of the bank to the use of the de"I have known him only since this matter Inancial difficulties today, according to reports current in conservative quarters.

At one of the banks it was admitted that

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At one of the bank to the use of the dath it of the bank to the decision of this deal, it is said in official circles that it of the bank to the decision of the bank to the decision

that every member of the committee has a perfect right to talk with witnesses. He said he simply wanted to ascertain who Ferguson is and what he represents. "Is Ferguson a lawyer?" asked Senator "No, he is not a lawyer," replied Mr "Is he an alleged lawyer?" asked Senator "No, I don't think he claims to be a law-

the stand and I have done so. That must

tor Foraker, "in order not to place the wit-ness in the position of making a misstate-ment in respect to his relations with this

Senator Foster remarked that he though

"No, I don't think he claims to be a law-yer," replied Senator Foraker.
"He rather sought you instead of your seeking him?" asked Senator Warren.
"No, he came to see me after this matter was brought up, and when I got a letter that was anonymous I sent for him. I have no objection to putting that letter in evi-dence if the committee requests me to do so. When this matter came up I asked that Mr. Black of the Constitutional League take charge of the case in the interests of take charge of the case in the interests of these soldiers. I did not want to do it. But the committee said that it wanted me to do it and I consented."

Foraker Assumes Responsibility. Senator Foraker added that he wanted it

understood that he had sent Ferguson to Brownsville on his own responsibility and at his own expense. "The Constitutional League," said Sen ator Foraker, "has had nothing to do with

it. It does not know anything about these people, one way or the other.' Senator Foster said that he wanted to learn from the witness whether he had any understanding with Ferguson as to what he was to swear to, whereupon Mr. For-aker promptly propounded the following question:
"Have you had any conference with any

one about what you are to swear to be-fore this committee?" "No sir, I have not."

"Did you know before coming here what questions would be asked you?" "No sir, I did not." Senator Warren said that he took it for granted that it was the right of Senator Foraker to see these witnesses and talk to them before they went on the stand. Senator Foster stated that he went much further than that, saying that in his opin-ion it was the right of any senator on the

Senator Warner added that if the Constitutional League thinks it has been treated unfairly, it has a right to take any part it pleases in talking to witnesses.

committee to talk to the witnesses if they

Senator Warner's Participation. "Personally," added Senator Warner, "the part I have taken in this investigation has not been of my own seeking. I should like to have got away from Washington. What I have done has been at the request of the committee. I have talked with no witnesses, and yet if I had found it necessary to understand what the testimony would be, I would be at perfect liberty to do so." He added that he did not see how Sena tor Foraker could conduct the examination in chief without talking fully to the wir-

Senator Warren said that Senator War-ner's part in the examination had been taken at the request of bimself as chair-man of the committee, after consulting members of the committee only. There had never been, he said, a suggestion made outside of this committee as to the conduct of the case.

Senator Foraker remarked that the committee had put the case in good hands in selecting Mr. Warner. "I have met a good many lawyers," remarked Senator Foraker, "but I have never met a smoother examiner than Senator "I have left my leather medals at home,

responded Senator Warner, smiling Feeling Against the Negroes.

The first witness today was Corporal Jno. G. Rimmel of Company M, 26th Infantry, now stationed at Fort Sam Houston, Texas. He testified concerning the rough handling of soldiers by policemen and others at Brownsville. He had had no trouble himself with these policemen. Senator Overman asked whether if other soldiers had behaved as he did they would

have become involved in trouble there. "No. I believe not," replied the corporal.

Private Frank Fisher of the 26th Regiment who, as well as Rimmel, was a cook for Company M. testified as did Rimmel that a man named Moore from Miller's Ho tel came to the barracks to buy surplus ment coming there said: "I am sorry to lose you, boys. We don't want the niggers and we will get rid of

them. Gambling Experiences.

Private William Jacob Rappe, formerly of the 26th Infantry, who had received his discharge on the 5th of this month, after being in the army two years and six nonths, proved a most entertaining witness, alking with the greatest freedom about his ife in Brownsville.

He told of his experiences in gambling houses, and when Senator Overman reninded him that the laws of Texas forbid gambling replied that the gambling was going on in public all the time. Asked if the police ever saw this gambling in progress, Rappe replied:
"Why, I have gambled with a policeman

there myself." When questioned as to the name of this policeman, he said that he only knew him as the "Chief of the Cactus." He knew o other name.

He gave a vivid account of a gambling brawl in which he and another soldier won money at roulette from a couple of other men. When these strangers saw that they were being beaten one of them pulled out a gun and the witness caught him by the throat. There was a general scramble and the other soldler received some bad bruises which covered him with blood. Then they all tumbled in together and the po-licemen came and arrested the other soldier, but let the man go who pulled the and he and his friend were fined.

rlous gambling devices in vogue in Brownsville, and said that he had not only gam-bled there, but had gambled in every other city that he had ever been in.

He seemed to be astonished to learn that gambling was against the law any-where. He told of conversations he had

heard in shacks of the natives, and testified that he had been in nearly a hundred such shacks. He was asked whether he had ever associated with respectable people in Brownsville and answered:

"I couldn't get in with respectable people," he replied. "They didn't have any use for a soldier."

He testified that his favorite beverage

was beer, but that he drank whisky also. He said he would gamble when he had any Senator Foster-"What is your favorite gambling game?"
"Poker," responded the witness, prompt ly. He had played crap on the barracks porch

and when asked whether that was allowed, said that they played on the back porch, where the officers couldn't see them. Senator Overman-"Do they gamble in other towns?" When the Alarm Sounded

The last witness on the stand before re-

cess was taken was Macias G. Camayo, a

Mexican employed in collecting the refuse of the barracks at night. Camayo was in the rear of barracks D at 12 o'clock on the night of August 13, collecting the contents of ash cans when he heard two pistol shots. Everything was quiet in the barracks. He saw no lights except apparently coming from an alley outside the wall and he heard bullets flying overhead toward the administration building. He saw no one,

Weather.

Fair tonight and tomor-

FLOOD WORKS HAVOC be perfectly clear to every one here." "I do not think," said Senator Overman, "that Senator Foraker should feel that the questions we have asked reflect on him." "I have made this statement," said Sena-

Western Freshet Leaves Devastation in Its Path.

SUBSIDING AT PITTSBURG

Crest of the Wave Continues Downstream.

OUTLYING TOWNS ISOLATED

Enormous Damage Has Been Done and 100,000 People Are Temporarily Out of Work.

Special Dispatch to The Star.

PITTSBURG, Pa., March 15 .- The great flood which has held Pittsburg and surrounding territory in its grasp for thirtysix hours reached its crest at 6 o'clock this morning, when a stage of 36 feet 9 inches was registered at Herr's Island dam, a short distance below this city. The other gauges were under water, so that it is impossible to give exactly the depth at Market street, Pittsburg, where the stage is usually taken. It is estimated, however, that there was a stage of almost 361/2 feet

at Market street at 6 o'clock this morning. After that hour the three rivers, the Allegheny. Monongahela and Ohio, began to fall at the rate of an inch an hour, and it was said at the local weather bureau office that this fall would be increased to six which started out of the headwaters of the Allegheny about 4 o'clock this morning, was expected to do considerable damage, but the floe was pretty well broken up before it reached Pittsburg and passed out sued that the Union bridge here was in danger and no traffic was allowed on it.

The flood to date has cost more than a score of lives and has damaged property to the amount of more than \$5,000,000, This amount will be increased later, for the scores of mills that have been shut down since Wednesday will not be able to resume for days and thousands of working men are idle. There is great suffering stized effort is to be made to afford relief. with the chamber of commerce at the head of the movement.

Thousands of persons are homeless in Pittsburg and in towns along the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers. Nearly all of these have lost all of their belongings. and increased suffering is sure to result after the immediate results of the flood have passed away. In the downtown district here business is practically at a standstill. No street cars are running owing to the damage done at the power

plants The Pittsburg and Lake Erie, Western Pennsylvania Fort Wayne Pittsburg and Western and other railroads have practically annulled all of their trains, and thousands of suburbanites who came to their work in this city yesterday morning were compelled to remain here all night, not being able to get home. Many of the city's biggest department stores are situated in the flooded districts and have been closed since yesterday morning.

PITTSBURG, March 15 .- Pittsburgers today are amazed at the immensity of the flood in the Monongahela, Allegheny and Ohio rivers, which has submerged ten square miles in the downtown section of the city. After reaching the highest stage ever known, which was thirty-seven feet at Market street, the water is now slowly receding. Enormous damage to industries has been caused; over 100,000 persons have been temporarily thrown out of employment; every transportation company in the city is crippled; skiffs are carrying hundreds of people to their places of business; the utilization of wagons and horses as conveyances, which did inestimable service yesterday, were discontinued owing to strenuous protests by the Humane Society; twenty fatalities have occurred in Alle-gheny county directly due to high water and the most unique sights ever seen here are apparent today.

Four massive bridges, the 16th, 9th, 7th

and 6th street structures, were threatened with destruction owing to heavy ice gorges which came down the Allegheny river. That the bridges were not swept away is onsidered marvelous by rivermen today and it is said that these structures will be found to have been greatly weakened when

the water subsides.

Frightened feminine guests in the Lincoln, Colonial, Annex and Anderson hotels, located in the midst of the flood zone, are narooned and are watching the high water rom the windows.
Four theaters, the Gayety, Alvin, Belasco and Bijou are flooded and will be dark for

several days. Most of the fire engines in the downtown district are pumping water from buildings along 5th avenue. At the First National Bank building, 5th avenue and Wood street, the basement is submerged to a depth of several feet, and strenuous efforts are being made to protect the dynamos, which generate power to the Western Union Telegraph Company. The office of the Associated Press is located in this building, and momentarily it was expected throughout the night that the wires of these organizations would fail. Strenuous efforts of a force of men, assisted by a fire engine, saved the dynamos, but shortly be-

fore 9 o'clock the electric light dynamo succumbed to the effect of the waters. Fires Complicate Trouble.

The situation outside of Pittsburg is serious. Damage running into millions of dollars has been done; many towns are entirely cut off from this city; upward of thousands of families have been forced from their homes, and these conditions, it is expected, will prevail for several days. At Wheeling, W. Va., great damage has

been done. Train and telegraphic service is out of commission and the residents are panic stricken. The crest of the flood has not reached that point and the flool, situa-tion still grows serious.

To add to the confusion in Pittsburg two To add to the confusion in Pittsburg two early morning fires broke out. The firemen experienced difficulty in fighting the flames owing to a shortage of water in the mains. The crest of the flood passed Pittsburg this morning at 6 o'clock. At that hour thirty-seven feet were recorded at the Market street wharf. The authenticity of this

stage, however, is not known, as the gauge at Market street was buried under water last night long before midnight, shortly af-ter a thirty-four foot stage and been an-At 3 o'clock the weather bureau announc-